

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

NO. 152

TIMELY WARNING

CONSUMERS, BE CAREFUL.

Some dealers are trying to take advantage of the demand for the DUKE OF DURHAM cigarettes to work off some hard stock which they bought some time ago. They have offered them to us, not knowing who we were, and represented them as just as good as the DUKE OF DURHAM. The striking similarity of name is calculated to mislead the unwary. To say the "DUKE" Cigarette or to say the "DUKE" Cigarette is not sufficient, as in either case there is a cigarette on the market calculated to create confusion; but ask for the "DUKE OF DURHAM," and see that it bears the trade-mark of a DUKE in military costume and the firm name of W. DUKES & CO., and take no other. As this is the genuine pure article, and you will at all times find the quality uniform and unsurpassed by anything on the market. Don't let anyone persuade you that anything else is as good.

The DUKE OF DURHAM Cigarettes and Tobacco are pure. They are made from the very best North Carolina tobacco. They contain no drugs, and in giving you the above timely warning we protect ourselves as well as you.

Some say this is a temporary spurt which will soon die out, and then there will be no demand for the goods. This would be the result if the goods had no merit, for consumers can't demand for the DUKE OF DURHAM is rapidly increasing, and everybody is pleased who has tried it.

For sale by all the leading jobbers of tobacco and groceries in St. Louis.



Aid for the Sufferers.
New York, December 16.—A meeting was held at the New York City Y. M. C. A. building, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the sufferers of the Ring theatre fire in Vienna. Theodore A. Havemeyer, consul general, presided, and several prominent and wealthy men attended. The amount subscribed was \$2,557.50.

Irishmen in Philadelphia.
National Associated Press.
PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—There was a great turnout of land leaguers at the Academy of Music to-night to welcome T. M. Healy, M. P., and Father Sheehy. The delegates were escorted to the Academy of Music by a long procession, and a popular reception was tendered them after the meeting.

Anniversary of the New York Fire.
National Associated Press.
New York, December 16.—To-day is the anniversary of the great fire of 1835, when nearly every building east of Broadway and south of Wall street was swept away. The number destroyed was estimated at 648 and the losses nearly \$20,000,000. The weather was intensely cold.

The Suffering Crows.
National Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, December 16.—One subject of discussion at the cabinet meeting to-day was the condition of the Crow Indians, reported suffering from smallpox and starvation. Proper measures will be taken by the war department to forward food and other necessities.

"Hey, Dene, Niggers, Hump Yo'selves."
National Associated Press.

DECATUR, Ill., December 16.—A Mulatto woman named Fanny Crawford has just returned from her farm in Mississippi with fifty negroes from Sumpter county, Alabama. This year she worked three hundred hands on her farm, which she manages herself.

Garfield's Private Papers.
National Associated Press.
PAINESVILLE, Ohio, December 16.—Mrs. Garfield has been down to the Mentor homestead and given orders for the erection of a fire-proof building on the site of the late president's office, for the storage of his private papers and letters.

Marine Intelligence.
National Associated Press.
NEW YORK, December 16.—Arrived—The Alaska from London.
LIVERPOOL, December 16.—Arrived—The Arizona from New York.
SOUTHAMPTON, December 16.—Arrived—The Rhine from New York for Bremen.

Accidentally Killed.
National Associated Press.
INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—Henry Shaffer and Mort Utley engaged in a friendly scuffle at Stewartsville, Ind. Shaffer attempted to seize a club which Utley was swinging, missed it and was hit on the head. The blow killed him instantly.

Anna vs. Fanny.
National Associated Press.
PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Additional documents in the suit of Anna Dickinson against Fanny Davidson concerning "The American Girl," were filed this afternoon. The amount of royalties claimed is \$1,050.

THE MILL OF THE GODS.

Which Grinds Out Justice Exceedingly Slow.

Complimentary Opinion of Fred Grant Volunteered by the Assassin.

Guiteau Says He Would Not Shoot Garfield Again for a Million Dollars.

Mrs. Dunmore, the Divorced Wife, Subjected to a Lengthy Examination.

She Never Saw the Slightest Indication of Insanity About the Wretch.

To Everybody's Surprise He Treats Her Decently.

National Associated Press.

LEGAL PROOF OF THE DIVORCE ON HAND.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—While waiting for the prosecuting counsel, who were late, Guiteau said he had heard General Reynolds was sick, and he thought it was time for Corkhill to go and see him. [Laughter.] The record of the divorce of Mrs. Guiteau was produced by George D. Barnard, clerk of the supreme court, of Brooklyn, were accepted as evidence and read against the objection by Scoville.

Guiteau said that as a matter of consequence and principle, he committed adultery in order to get rid of a woman unworthy to be his wife, but had been strictly virtuous for the past six years, and an honorable Christian man. He could get married in New York at any time he wished. He advised Scoville not to waste any more time in examining Reynolds, whom he called a spy, liar and miserable fellow.

Reynolds said that when Guiteau gave him the letter to the American people he promised the prisoner to make of it such use as he could.

"You promised to give it to the press," shouted Guiteau. "You lied every time. That's the kind of a fellow you are. The Lord will get even with Corkhill for his dirty work in this case."

Reynolds admitted having promised Guiteau to hold all communication Guiteau made as confidential, but said this promise was made after the letter had been given to him. Witness also said that owing to the present impression that the assassination was part of a conspiracy, he had been requested by the prosecuting counsel to visit Guiteau and investigate as to the fact.

Guiteau kept on denouncing the witness for deceiving him under the guise of friendship.

Scoville did not attempt to break down the testimony in regard to the correctness of the interviews reported with the assassin, but confined himself to showing Reynolds went as a friend to the prisoner and got his statements under false pretences.

A number of newspaper extracts relating to the murder, which Reynolds showed the prisoner in the jail, were read. One contained an interview with Col. Fred Grant, who advised his father not to admit the prisoner to his presence or he would be bored to death.

"He is nice sport, ain't he?" exclaimed Guiteau. "He is too lazy to get his own living. He is a dead beat." [Laughter.]

Another extract from a letter written by Senator Logan referred to the prisoner's aspiration for the Austrian mission, which he could fill with dignity.

"That part is true," shouted Guiteau.

Other remarks about his standing caused another outbreak. "Logan and the other fellows were excited at first, and said they knew little about me. It was like Peter denying our Saviour. I was so familiar with Logan that I used to tap him heartily on the shoulder and say: 'Hello, General, how are you?'"

Another one of the extracts referred to the great risk the assassin ran of being lynched on July 2nd.

"Yes," said the prisoner. "It was extraordinary. I was thinking about this morning. It was the most audacious thing for me to go to that depot and shoot Gen. Garfield as I did, under divine pressure. There was great danger and I should not do it again for a million dollars, but I was in such a desperate state of mind that I could not resist. My free agency was destroyed. That is my case."

Mrs. Grant, at whose house the prisoner boarded before the shooting, was next called. She was introduced by the prisoner with, "I boarded with this lady forty days last spring and I owe her forty dollars." [Laughter.] She keeps a good house.

Witness testified to asking the prisoner to pay his board bills and receiving polite notes requesting delay. At last she lost patience and ordered him to leave. She never saw anything indicative of insanity. Her cross-examination proved nothing and Guiteau repeatedly told his counsel to "shut up; you are a jackass if you don't shut up. I will kick you off the case. You haven't brains enough for this business."

Mrs. Dunmore was then called. Her name created quite an excitement and a number of ladies left in anticipation that the prisoner would ask unseemly questions. The prisoner told the audience to have no apprehension of amut and to sit still; he would say nothing unless compelled to by that fellow Corkhill. The evidence was cut short by objections and witness simply stated that she never regarded the prisoner as insane.

Judge Cox, in answer to Mr. Scoville's objections to allowing Mrs. Dunmore to testify, said the objec-

tions could not hold, as it was not known what course her testimony would take.

"It is an outrage to put her on the stand," shouted Guiteau. "If Corkhill persists in his conduct I shall have to talk a little. I want the court and the country to understand Corkhill's pernicious character in this respect. He is worse than an old hog. He is using this court to traduce this lady. The president should remove him at once. There are scores of good lawyers in New York personally known to President Arthur, who could fill the office of district attorney with more talent and dignity than Corkhill, and I here ask President Arthur, as a personal favor, to kick him out at once. I made Arthur president, and I have a right to make this personal request of him."

The examination of Mrs. Dunmore was resumed. "You said," asked Corkhill, "that you were married to the prisoner in 1869."

"Yes," answered the witness.

"At how many different places did you reside with him in New York?" Scoville objected to this testimony on the score of irrelevancy.

Witness was allowed to proceed and stated Guiteau made speeches during the Greeley campaign and expected the ministry to Chilli.

"It was the Swiss mission I had in my mind," interrupted the prisoner, and when Scoville objected again to the evidence he explained that the court in banc would declare it was incompetent.

"I will ask you if you ever in your association with the prisoner saw anything that indicated unsoundness of mind?" said Corkhill.

"I never did," said Corkhill.

"You may take the witness," said Corkhill.

"Thank you," said Guiteau in a sneering tone, which raised a laugh, "that is the dearest thing you have done on this trial. Let us have that examination and let the witness go home." [Laughter.]

Scoville asked the witness if she had ever had any conversation with anybody and expressed the opinion that Guiteau was of unsound mind or that she had doubts on the subject when she sued for a divorce.

"No, sir, I never said anything of the kind."

"Her opinion is of no value," said Guiteau, "one way or another."

"Have you not," continued Scoville, "stated to different persons at Boulder and Leadville, Col., since the 2d of July last that you thought the prisoner was of unsound mind at the time you lived with him?"

"I never said," was the emphatic response.

"You are a consummate jackass," Scoville, shouted the prisoner, "what are you reasoning this point for? I would rather have a boy ten years old in this case. Get out of the case and I will do the business myself."

I could have had a great many eminent men to assist in this defense if it had not been for your unbounded egotism and vanity. [Laughter.] I have got to do the heavy work myself."

His last sally tickled Guiteau himself; he laid his head on the table and laughed till the tears rolled down his cheeks. It was not long before another opportunity occurred to declaim against his counsel. Then he shouted:

"You have not been straight since your lecture. You have been a perfect fool," and turning around he chuckled again.

"Did you not," inquired Scoville, "state to some one that you regretted leaving the prisoner because he needed money on the account of the state of his mind?"

"I did not wish her to remain with me," broke in the prisoner. "I object to further examination of the lady on the ground of law and decency."

On further questions Mrs. Dunmore denied the authenticity of certain newspaper interviews with her during her journey to Washington in which she was alleged to have expressed the opinion that Guiteau must be hung.

The prisoner shouted: "What is the good of prolonging this? I want to state now that I have nothing against this lady. She is married again and has children, and for all I know is a high-toned Christian lady, and I wish her well in every condition of life."

Witness was next interrogated as to an interview with Dr. Bowker, in which she confessed her belief in Guiteau's insanity, but denied again that she had ever made such an admission. She was then allowed to leave the stand, and one hour for recess was taken.

The afternoon proceedings were not very exciting. The prisoner looked well after his lunch and frequently faced the audience as though anxious of recognizing some one.

Scoville stated that he was apprehensive of an attack on his life as a letter had been received from an anonymous source that he would be attacked in the van on December 21st.

Dr. Loring, of Washington, who has made a special study of diseases of the eye and ear, was the next witness. He testified that he had examined the prisoner and was of the opinion that he had no disease of the mind.

Dr. Alex McLean Hamilton, of New York, followed, and said he had made several examinations of the prisoner, to determine his exact physical condition. He found nothing wrong about Guiteau and there were no indications of congenital defects. The prisoner showed he was a little irregular, but that was common. In that respect he stated emphatically that he did not believe in hereditary insanity, but thought there was such a thing as an inherited tendency to insanity. From his observations of Guiteau in court, he regarded him as eccentric and bad-tempered.

Guiteau broke in again with the remark that he did not take much stock about the configuration of the head.

"It was," he declared, "the spirit which drives him to certain acts. You should learn about spiritology, doctor, and then you would know more about orology."

Cross-examination did not develop

much evidence. It related to definitions of insanity and was interesting. At one point Guiteau interrupted: "I will tell you what insanity is. It is an irresistible desire to do something you cannot help doing. I care nothing about the shape of the head or how the tongue hangs. When the spirit comes in on you, and moves you, that is insanity."

Scoville stated he had expected assistance on the cross-examination of experts. Charles H. Reed, of Chicago, was to have helped him, but was not present. Besides other witnesses of the projected attempt on the life of the assassin, a photograph of a man was received from Omaha this afternoon, who started for Washington with the avowed intention of killing Guiteau.

Scoville received by express a suspicious cigar box loaded with some heavy substance. On the presumption that the box contained some infernal machinery, no one yet has ventured to open it. It has been deposited in the back yard of Scoville's lodging place, where curious cats and dogs may tempt fate by nosing around it.

John B. on His Muscle.
Special Dispatch to This Day.

PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., December 16.—Last night Gov. St. John, of Kansas lectured to an immense audience on prohibition. It was one of the most powerful lectures ever delivered in the city on the subject. Gov. St. John was accompanied by John B. Finch.

The Daily Journal, through its columns last night, attacked the character of Mr. Finch. This morning Finch went to The Journal office, thumped the city editor and slapped the proprietor. The verdict seems to be that Finch served them right. Arrests and law suits promise to follow.

CRIME.
National Associated Press.

SENTENCE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Sentences were passed in the United States court to-day upon a gang of counterfeiters captured several months ago while operating an extensive mill at Vineland, N. J. John Sherman, convicted as one of the most expert counterfeiters in the country, received five years imprisonment and \$500 fine. Wm. Williams, who made the dies and whose father is now in the New Jersey state prison for a similar offense, got four years and \$400. Frank Hartman, trad in coin, two years and three months and \$100.

A GANG OF DEVILS.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 26.—A lawless gang organized in Harrison county, in this state, calling themselves "Knights of the White Death," have been riding through that county for the past year, calling upon people who condemned their methods, taking them out of bed and flaying them with their switches. Last week they visited the residence of Mr. Philip Borden, in Scott township, six miles west of Corydon, at midnight, and taking Mr. Borden from his bed, lashed him to a tree and gave him 100 blows, cutting great scars on his flesh. He fainted from loss of blood, and is an invalid from the wounds received in the attack. He is a man of excellent character. The gang visited other respectable citizens and warned them to be careful how they threatened their organization, and ordered them to leave the country in thirty days. Not being satisfied with their brutal conduct, a few days since they called at Borden's residence again and taking Borden's son-in-law, a young lady of nineteen years from the house, they put a rope around her neck and demanded that she reveal to them certain secrets, they accused her of being in possession of. She refused to do so and they threw her over the limb of a tree and drew her up, hanging her by the neck until almost dead. They then let her down, and again demanded that she reveal the secrets they alleged her to possess. She told them she knew nothing of it, and they again drew her up, strangling her until she died. After this they released her and rode away, leaving the tortured girl more dead than alive. These outrages have caused intense indignation among the law-abiding citizens of Harrison county.

BULL BUTTER ARRESTS.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Mr. H. T. Howe, city butcher and cheese inspector, to-day served out warrants against five grocery firms for selling "buttermilk" as butter, and a large number of arrests will follow. Buttermilk is sold for butter in Chicago to a great extent, seven large groceries being kept employed in its manufacture. In the convention at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, two weeks ago, the butter and cheese men appointed a committee to prepare a bill for congress which would protect legitimate business and punish counterfeiters. This committee in turn appointed a sub-committee for the prosecution of violations in Chicago, and these gentlemen are now actively engaged in the performance of their duty.

All prosecutions will be under the state law, which provides a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for the first offense, \$500 fine and six months in jail for the second offense, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year for the third offense.

Suit for Damages.
National Associated Press.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Miss Matther sued a druggist for \$20,000 damages. The defendant gave her a preparation for removing freckles, blotches, etc., but it not only removed freckles, but burned her forehead and face so as to leave a large and horrible scar.

Big Money from Chicago.
National Associated Press.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Dennis O'Connor, treasurer of the Chicago Irish anti-coercion fund, has sent \$10,500 to Eagan at Paris.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Senate and House.

Another Scheme to Do Away With the Issue of National Bank Notes.

Senator Van Wyck Introduces a Petition from Three Thousand Nebraskans.

Continued Speculation as to Who Will be Called Into the Cabinet.

Miscellaneous Notes From the National Capital.

National Associated Press.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The bill introduced by Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, for the payment of the public debt and to stop the manufacture of money by corporations provides for the issue by the government of \$300,000,000 of United States treasury notes, similar to greenbacks, which shall be prepared for issue and then any bank shall be relieved from the tax on its deposits whenever it exchanges its national bank notes for them, and of its tax on circulation exchange therefor. It also provides that whenever the treasurer receives \$1,000 in bank notes he shall demand payment therefor from the bank issuing them, giving it the option to redeem in legal tenders or bonds. If in money, the money shall be applied to the redemption or purchase of bonds, and if in bonds, such bonds shall be cancelled. Section 5 provides that the treasurer may purchase gold or silver bullion whenever it may be necessary, and shall always keep in the treasury 30 per cent. of the amount of treasury notes and coin certificates outstanding in gold and silver coin, the surplus above this to be used in buying bonds.

The chair filled the vacancies on the committees as proposed by the caucus. Mr. Windom takes the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Miller (Cal.) of the committee on the revision of the law, and Mr. Sewell of the committee on unrolled bills. Mr. Windom also takes Mr. Edgerton's place on the committee on education and labor and patents and Mr. Van Wyck Edgerton's place on the committee on pensions. The others are merely changes of membership between the different senators.

Mr. Voorhees opposed the proposition of the president to retire the silver certificates as contraction of the currency. He reviewed the history of the old United States bank and condemned the present national bank system.

At 2:10 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

In executive session, the senate referred the nomination of Brewster to the judiciary committee, and other names to appropriate committees, and confirmed a long list of postmasters, and adjourned until Monday.

Among the postmasters confirmed were the following: Iowa appointees: James Irish, Clinton; Charles Leighton, Okaloosa; W. H. Moulton, Stuart; A. P. Lowery, State Center; Edward Knott, Waverly; J. F. Meyer, Dennison; A. K. Daily, Decorah; W. L. Leisure, Grinnell; N. M. Page, Fort Dodge, and J. B. Blake, Avoca.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The house proceeded with the call of states for bills. Among those introduced were the following:

By Mr. Money (Miss.), to establish a postal savings depository as a branch of the postoffice department.

By Mr. Hatch (Mo.), to complete the improvement of the Mississippi river; also, repealing the tax on tobacco raised in the United States; also, to establish a bureau of agricultural industry to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle.

By Mr. Cox (N. Y.), to promote the life saving service; an appropriation bill placing the number of members of the house at 307; also, a resolution as to the Halifax fishery award, fraudulent statistics and as to the arrest of American citizens in Ireland.

By Mr. McCook (N. Y.), for the creation of a statue to General James A. Garfield.

By Mr. Robinson (N. Y.), to reduce letter postage to one cent.

By Mr. Scales (N. C.), to repeal all revenue laws and to abolish all tax bond offices enacted by them.

By Mr. Vance (N. C.), a bill to repeal the duty on salt and to punish certain crimes relating to coinage.

By Mr. Stephens (Ga.), a bill to regulate the pay of midshipmen and cadet engineers.

By Mr. Townsend (Ohio), a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of Mrs. James A. Garfield.

By Mr. Neal (Ohio), a bill to incorporate the Garfield hospital, to punish bribery and trading at elections, and to suppress gambling in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. George (Oregon), providing for a military and scientific expedition to Alaska.

By Mr. Kelly (Pa.), to redeem and refund a portion of the bonded debt and a resolution relating to woman suffrage.

By Mr. Watson (Pa.), to regulate interstate commerce.

By Mr. Shellabarger (Pa.), to facilitate conviction for bigamy or adultery.

At 5:20, 869 bills having been introduced, Mr. Dibble (S. C.) offered resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. M. P. O'Connor.

The house then adjourned till Monday.

THE CABINET.

National Associated Press.

THE APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The nomination of Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, to be attorney general, though a surprise to many who thought this name had been abandoned, is generally well received and considered to be a wise selection. This nomination is thought to fill the eastern representation in the cabinet. The west still depends on Howe for a position. They now expect him to have the postmaster generalship, inasmuch as the south also demand representation, and are not content with Filley, of St. Louis, as a border-state representation. They want Davis or Longstreet, and the former is expected to get the navy portfolio. Then the cabinet will be made up with three Frelinghuysens, Folger and Brewster from the east, three (Lincoln, Kirkwood and Howe) from the west, and one Southern man. It is thought probable that there will be no further cabinet nominations till after the holidays, though the postmaster generalship may possibly be filled before.

TINKERING.
National Associated Press.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The bill introduced by Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, for the payment of the public debt and to stop the manufacture of money by corporations provides for the issue by the government of \$300,000,000 of United States treasury notes, similar to greenbacks, which shall be prepared for issue and then any bank shall be relieved from the tax on its deposits whenever it exchanges its national bank notes for them, and of its tax on circulation exchange therefor. It also provides that whenever the treasurer receives \$1,000 in bank notes he shall demand payment therefor from the bank issuing them, giving it the option to redeem in legal tenders or bonds. If in money, the money shall be applied to the redemption or purchase of bonds, and if in bonds, such bonds shall be cancelled. Section 5 provides that the treasurer may purchase gold or silver bullion whenever it may be necessary, and shall always keep in the treasury 30 per cent. of the amount of treasury notes and coin certificates outstanding in gold and silver coin, the surplus above this to be used in buying bonds.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.
EFFORT TO ABOLISH DEPARTMENT FRANKS.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The desire to bring the postoffice department to a paying basis seems to be lost sight of for an instant by the officials of that department. Recently a number of communications have been received from the interior and many departments in reference to allowing official matter to pass through the mails free, and in every instance the law officer has decided against the departments when there was the least pretext to sustain him.

In connection with this subject an effort will be made this winter by the postoffice authorities to compel other departments to pay postage on matter sent through the mail. Under a strict construction of the law there is little doubt but that this could be exacted. A prominent official states that if other departments of the government were compelled to pay postage the postoffice department would not only be self-sustaining, but turn a yearly balance into the treasury.

RAILROAD EXTORTION.

NEBRASKA'S PETITION TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16.—Every day since the forty-seventh congress began its regular session petitions have poured in asking for legislation to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination by railroad corporations, and to regulate interstate commerce. One was presented to-day by Senator Van Wyck, bearing the signature of over three thousand citizens of Nebraska. The similarity of language in all these petitions indicate a systematic effort to create public sentiment not dissimilar from the famous anti-banking privilege memorials.

ROBERTSON.
National Associated Press.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Collector Robertson, of New York, called at the White House this morning and had a long interview with the president. On going away he took with him a copy of a fine steel engraving of President Garfield, to be placed in his office in New York. It is announced as coming indirectly from the White House that Mr. Robertson will remain in his position until the end of his term.

CAPITAL NOTES.
A GREENBACK LABOR LEAGUE.

was organized here to-night. Congressman Brown, of Pennsylvania, ex-Congressman Delamater, of Indiana, and others delivered addresses. The meeting was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

KEIFER'S RECEPTION.

A reception was tendered Speaker Keifer this evening by the Ohio Republican association. Judge William Lawrence presided, and introduced the new speaker, who responded in a few well chosen remarks. Addresses were made by Governor Foster, Senators Sherman, Logan and Pendleton, General Grosvenor, Representatives Robinson, Hiseock, Randall, Orth, Burrows, Dummell, Reed and others. A large number of ladies were present.

THAT PITNEY BUSINESS.

The sub-committee of the senate appropriation committee investigating the contingent expenses of the treasury department, examined this morning R. K. Hinton, editor of The Washington Sunday Gazette, which made serious charges against the administration of the treasury department, and a discharged clerk named Bissell. The testimony of these gentlemen amounted to but little beyond

furnishing the names of others for the committee to summon as witnesses.

The reading of the testimony taken by the Moline committee, ordered by Secretary Windom, was commenced this morning, and its reading continued at the adjourned meeting held after the senate adjourned. Senator Cockrell said that there had never been the slightest disagreement between the members of the sub-committee and that the subject of holding their sessions with open doors had never been suggested or discussed. He further said there was no desire on the part of any member to smirch anybody, and he believed all the members were determined that there should be no whitewashing. He wanted a fair and impartial investigation and believed it would be so conducted. It is not probable that the committee will go beyond an inquiry into treasury expenses, although the resolution instructing them was made to embrace the executive departments.

BREWSTER NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The name of Benjamin Harris Brewster for attorney general was sent to the senate to-day almost immediately after the senate was called to order.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

The nomination was sent to the senate of Geo. W. Howe, to be collector at Cuyahoga, Ohio; Wallace R. Finch, surveyor of customs, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

BLAINE TO DELIVER THE EULOGY.
Secretary Blaine has been invited to deliver the eulogy upon President Garfield at the congressional obsequies, by the joint committee having the matter in charge.

CABINET MEETING.

All members of the cabinet were present this afternoon at the discussion of the Peruvian question; Private Secretary Phillips represented the president.

GARFIELD EXPENSE COMMITTEE.</